

THE GENUS *CURRANOPS* HARRIOT

(DIPTERA: OTITIDAE)

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The genus *Curranops* was erected in 1942 to include the single species *Tetanops apicalis* Cole. Another species, one originally described by Coquillett in the richardiid genus *Epiplatea*, must also be referred here. Both species are small flies found sparingly from Arizona to British Columbia. Nothing is known about their biology.

Genus *Curranops* Harriot

1942. Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 50: 249; Steyskal, 1961. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 54: 404. Type of monotypic original designation, *Tetanops apicalis* Cole.

The genus may be separated from related forms by the key in my paper cited above. Its relationships are apparently with *Tetanops* and *Tujunga* but the species are easily recognized by the presence of but a single pair of scutellar bristles and by an only rudimentary propleural bristle. In both species wing vein R_1 may or may not have a few setulae. The color of body, legs, and wing-tip (usually blackish) is quite variable.

The two known species may be separated as follows:

- 1 (2). Parafacials transversely wrinkled, especially opposite bases of antennae, pruinose only adjacent to eye; front not more than 1.1 times as long as wide; antennae not more than .66 as long as face; male with aedeagus armed with two zones of bristles, a basimedial backwardly directed group and a group near the apex on an expansible vesicle *C. apicalis* (Cole)
- 2 (1). Parafacials smooth, with a narrow band of white pruinosity crossing over from upper orbit to face at a point near middle of length of face; front 1.6 times as long as wide; antennae .8 as long as face; male with aedeagus armed with a single group of long, apically directed bristles in its medial fifth.....
..... *C. scutellaris* (Coq.)

Curranops apicalis (Cole)

Tetanops apicalis Cole, 1921. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (4) 11:328.

Curranops apicalis (Cole), Harriot, 1942. Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 50: 249; Steyskal, 1961. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 54: 404.

Cole's unique female specimen was from Corvallis, Oregon. In my paper cited above, the head, wing-tip, and male postabdomen of a specimen from California are figured. Harriott cites specimens from

Mount Rainier National Park, Washington, and Carmel, California. I have seen specimens from Arizona (Parker Creek, Sierra Ancha), California (Mix Canyon, Solano Co.; Montara, San Mateo Co.; Leavitt, Mono Co.), Montana (Glacier Park), and British Columbia (Robson and Vernon, in Canadian National Collection).

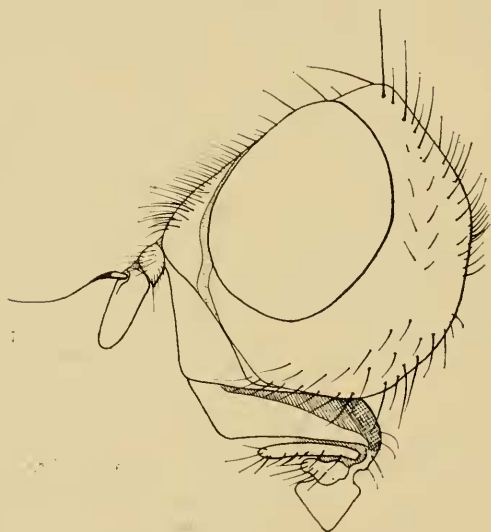


Fig. 1. *Curranops scutellaris* (Coq.), Putah Canyon, Calif., head.

***Curranops scutellaris* (Coquillett), comb. nov.**

(Fig. 1)

Epiplatca scutellaris Coquillett, 1900. Jour. Ent. Soc. 8: 25; Hendel, 1911. Gen. Ins., fasc. 113: 194; Deutsch. Ent. Zts. 1911: 194; Aezél, 1950. Acta Zool. Lilloana 9: 10.

I have examined Coquillett's type, from Dunsmuir, Siskiyou Co., California, through the courtesy of Curtis W. Sabrosky. The only other material I have come across is a female from Putah Canyon, Yolo Co., California (Univ. of Calif.) and a considerable series recently sent me for determination by Prof. Jane Dirks-Edmunds from Saddleback Mt., Lincoln Co., Oregon. Although the type, which was named for its reddish scutellum, is paler in many of its parts than the Oregon series, they are structurally alike.